

Ian Gordon



Ian Gordon, Teaching & Learning Librarian



Library Resource Session #2 Agenda

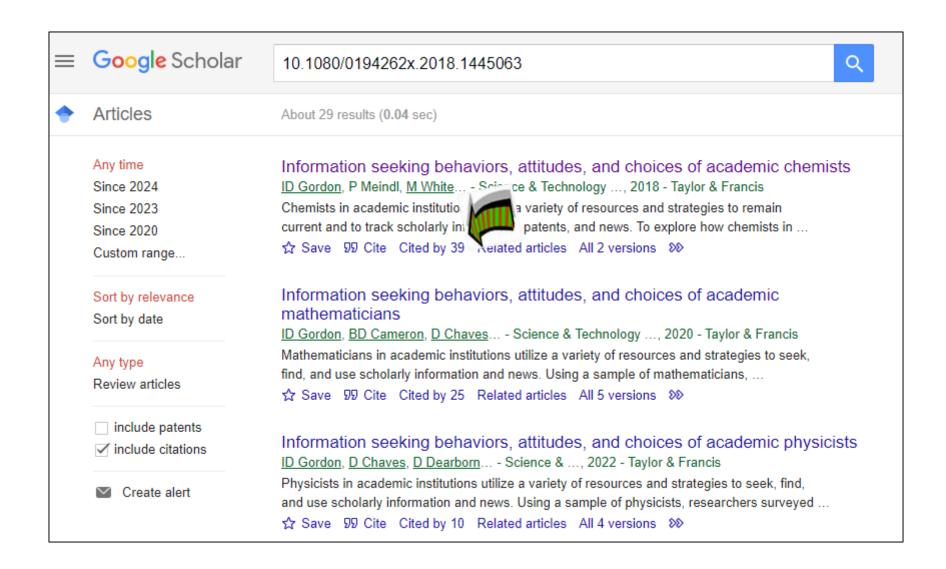
- Strategies to remain current
- How to be a better researcher
- How to be a better writer
- Brock Library key contacts
- Where, how and when to get help!
- Questions?

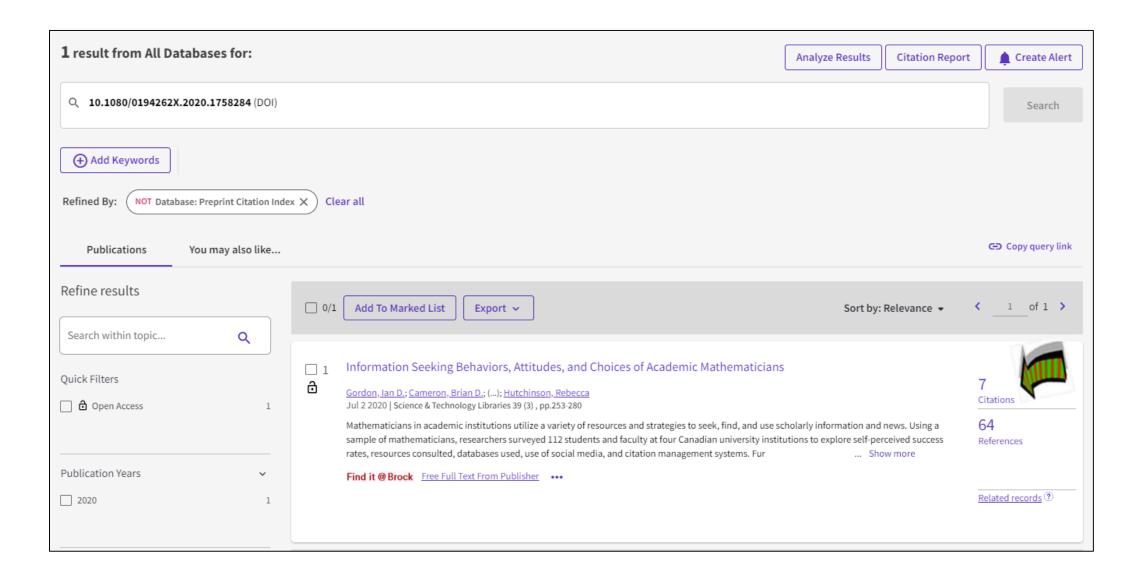
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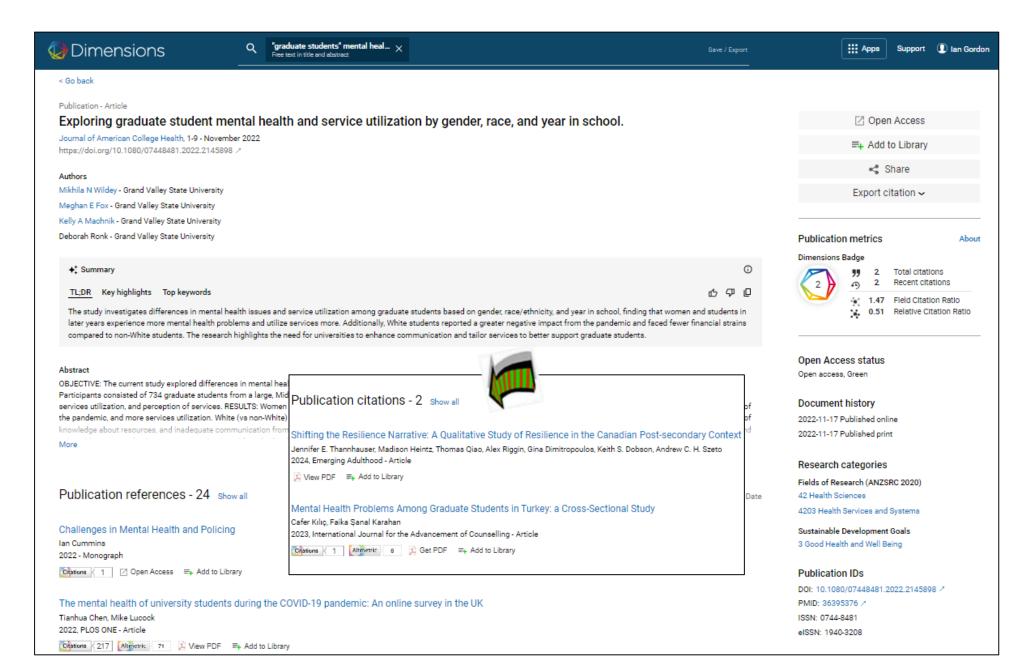
Strategies,

- Check out "forward citing" searches for new cited references for individual publications. Google Scholar, Web of Science, Semantic Scholar, Dimensions...
- Run "alerts" on individual databases to get citations by email as they are available.
 Your need to have a profile for each database you want an alert created...
 Most databases do this, Google Scholar Alerts, Web of Science...
 Alerts based on individual citations, saved searches, topics, authors...
- Set up RSS feeds for journals' tables of contents.
- Ask colleagues what they do, have a shared Zotero Group account, search for ideas...

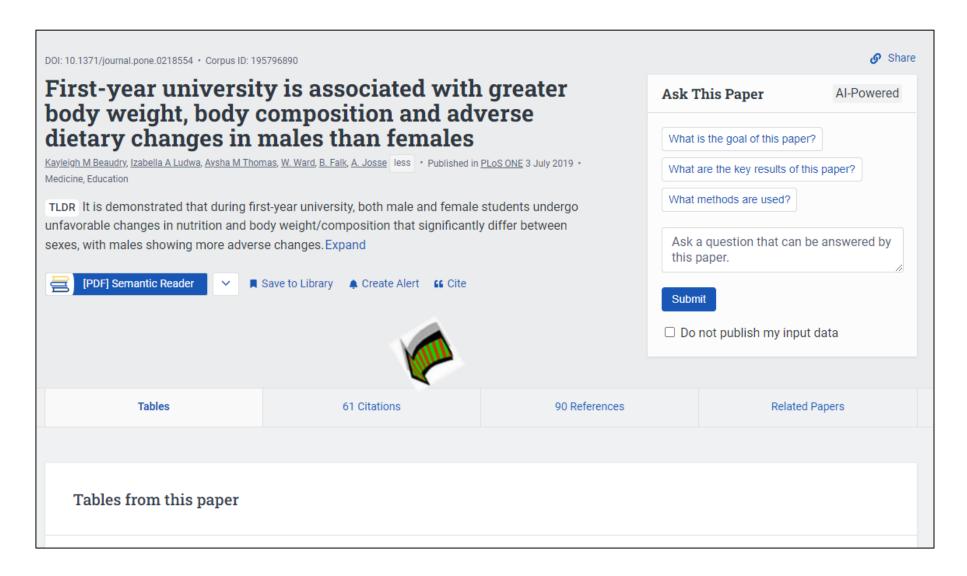




https://app.dimensions.ai/



https://www.semanticscholar.org/



https://www.nihlibrary.nih.gov/resources/subject-guides/keeping-current/creating-alerts-google-scholar

Keeping Current with Literature

Keeping Current with Literature

Creating Alerts: EMBASE

Creating Alerts: Google

Scholar

Creating Alerts: PubMed

Creating Alerts: Scopus

Creating Alerts: Web of

Science

Keeping Current: Other

Sources

Creating Alerts: Google Scholar

Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. From one place, you can search across many disciplines and sources: articles, theses, books, abstracts and court opinions, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other web sites.

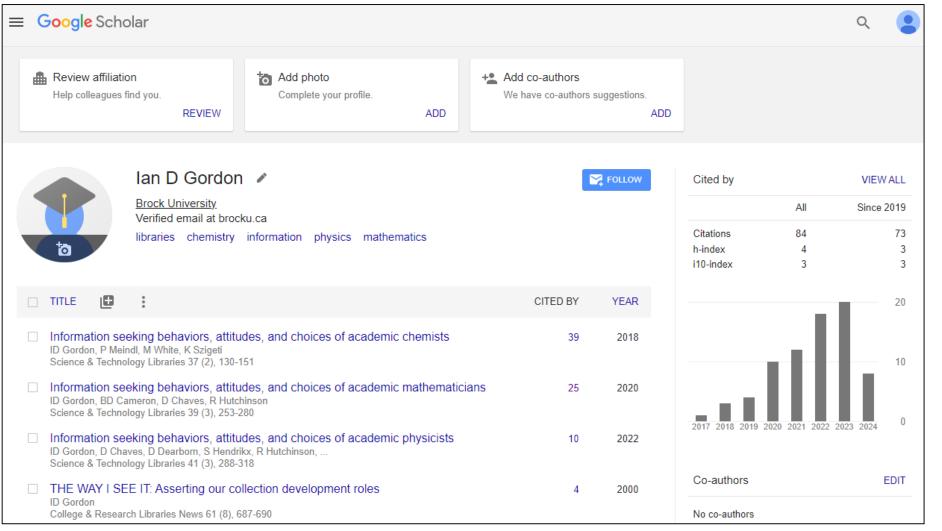
Features of Google Scholar

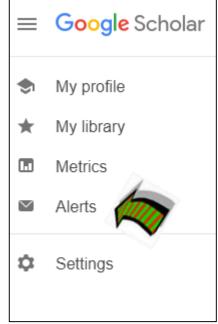
- Search all scholarly literature from one convenient place
- Explore related works, citations, authors, and publications
- · Locate the complete document through your library or on the web
- · Keep up with recent developments in any area of research
- Check who's citing your publications, create a public author profile

To Create Alerts:

- 1. From Google Scholar homepage, expand the menu on the top left
- 2. Click the Alerts Envelop on the left
- 3. Click Create Alert button and fill out search words and email address
- 4. Locate Alerts Envelop in right column to view saved alerts

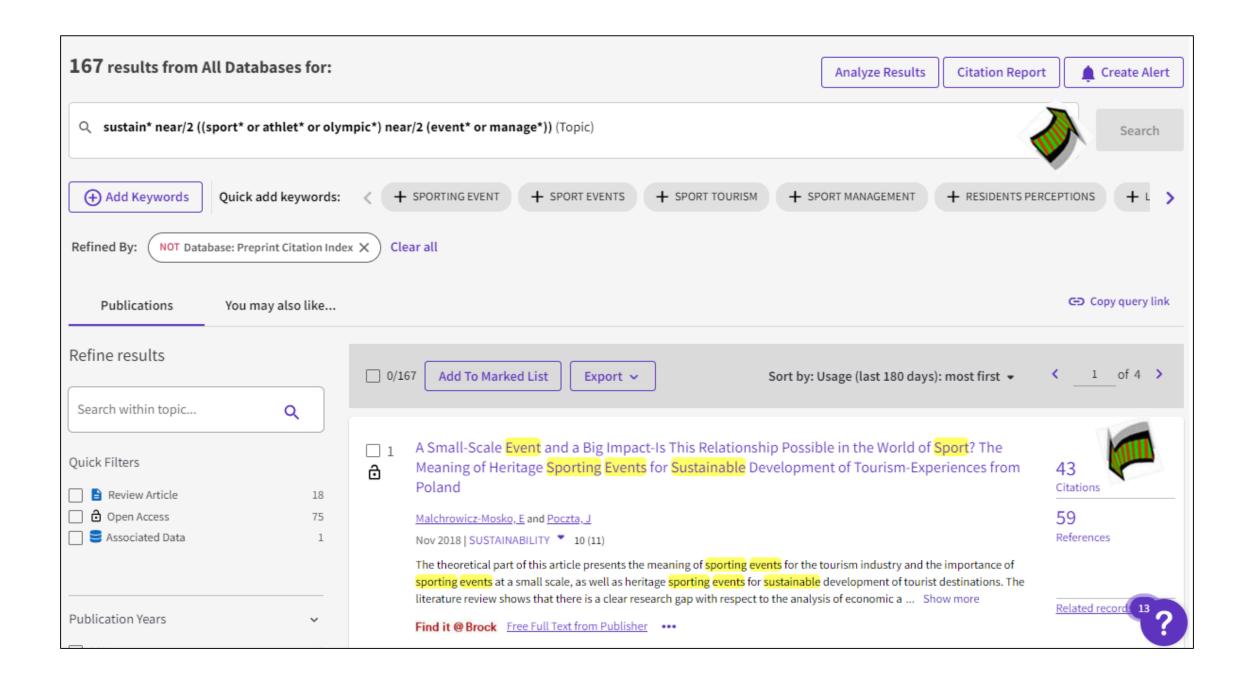








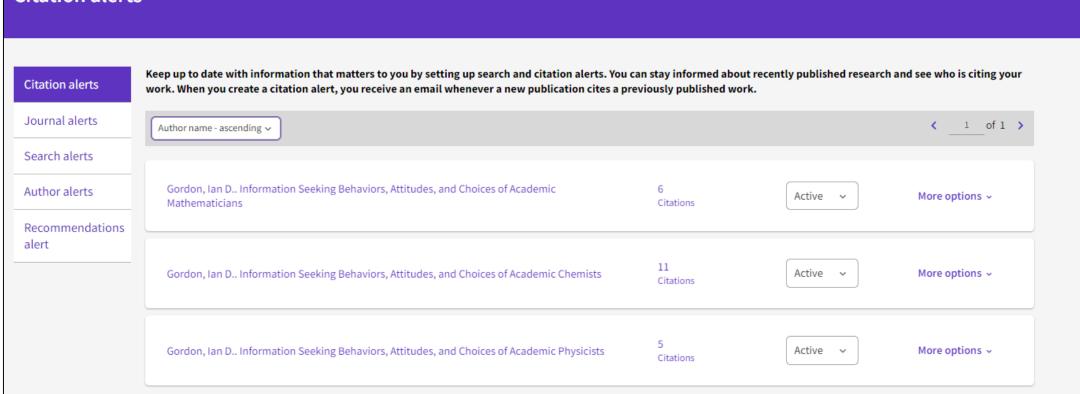
DOCUMENTS		RESEARCHERS		
Search in: All Databases > Collections	: All ~			
DOCUMENTS CITED REFERENCE	SS			
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And V Topic V	Example: oil spill* medite	erranean		
+ Add row + Add date range	Advanced search		x Clear Search	





Citation alerts





Web of Science



Greetings! You have a saved search alert.

View records

Your search, "periodontal disease*" (Topic) and surgery or surgical or operat* (Topic) and pain* or headache* or "head ache*" or medicat* (Topic) has 2 new records since Aug 15th 2024.

Showing 2 of the 2

Pain management in periodontal therapy using local anesthetics and other drugs: an integrative review

Journal Of Dental Anesthesia And Pain Medicine

Background: Surgical and non -surgical periodontal procedures often lead to postoperative pain. Clinicians use pharmacological methods such as anesthetics, anti-inflammatory drugs, and analgesics for relief. However, the multitude of ...

Precursor Radiographic Findings in Patients With Medication-Related Osteonecrosis of the Jaw

Journal Of Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery

Background: Oral surgical treatment, such as tooth extraction, has been identified as a risk factor for the onset of medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (MRONJ). However, MRONJ may already be latent, and its manifestation may

Showing 2 of the 2

reckies





My NCBI < efback@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

To: Ian Gordon



This message contains My NCBI what's new results from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<u>NCBI</u>) at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (<u>NLM</u>).

Do not reply directly to this message.

Sender's message: Brock University PubMed alert

Sent on Monday, 2024 July 01

Search: "brock university"

<u>View</u> complete results in PubMed (results may change over time).

Edit saved search settings, or unsubscribe from these email updates.

PubMed Results

Items 1-36 of 36 (Display the 36 citations in PubMed)

1. An electrophysiological investigation of referential communication.

Dwivedi VD, Selvanayagam J.

Brain Lang. 2024 Jun 28;254:105438. doi: 10.1016/j.bandl.2024.105438. Online ahead of print.

PMID: 38943944

CAS SciFinder Alert Results for References New research has been added! Brock University (25) The first 5 Results are listed. View Results in CAS SciFinder RNA-based logic for selective protein expression in senescent cells By: Jacobs, Ward; Khalifeh, Masoomeh; Koot, Merijn; Palacio-Castaneda, Valentina; van Oostrum, Jenny; Ansems, Marleen; Verdurmen, Wouter P. R.; Brock, Roland International Journal of Biochemistry & Cell Biology (2024) | English An expanded framework toward improving the detritylation reaction in solid-phase oligonucleotide syntheses - filling the gap By: Li, Quanjian; Sanghvi, Yogesh S.; Yan, Hongbin Nucleosides, Nucleotides & Nucleic Acids | English Characterization of a vacuolar importer of secologanin in Catharanthus roseus By: Li, Fanfan; Shahsavarani, Mohammadamin; Handy-Hart, Cody-Jordan; Cote, Audrey; Brasseur-Trottier, Xavier; Montgomery, Victoria; Beech, Robin N.; Liu, Lan; Bayen, Stephane; Qu, Yang; et al. Communications Biology (2024) | English Native Characterization of Noncanonical Nucleic Acid Thermodynamics via Programmable Dynamic DNA Chemistry By: Wu, Yuqin; Wang, Guan Alex; Yang, Qianfan; Li, Feng Journal of the American Chemical Society (2024) | English Estimates of the incidence, prevalence, and factors associated with common sexually transmitted infections among Lebanese women By: Chemaitelly, Hiam; Finan, Ramzi R.; Racoubian, Eddie; Aimagambetova, Gulzhanat; Almawi, Wassim Y. PLoS One (2024) | English View Saved Items

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 Alerts based on individual citations, saved searches, topics, authors...
- Set up RSS feeds for journals' tables of contents.
- Ask colleagues what they do, share Zotero citations, import/export RIS files...

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What is your research question(s)?

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh

Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity

A behavior disorder originating in childhood in which the essential features are signs of developmentally inappropriate inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity. Although most individuals have symptoms of both inattention and hyperactivity-impulsivity, one or the other pattern may be predominant. The disorder is more frequent in males than females. Onset is in childhood. Symptoms often attenuate during late adolescence although a minority experience the full complement of symptoms into mid-adulthood. (From DSM-V)

Year introduced: 1984

Entry Terms:

- · Attention Deficit Disorders with Hyperactivity
- ADHD
- · Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- · Hyperkinetic Syndrome
- · Syndromes, Hyperkinetic
- · Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder
- · Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorders
- · Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder, Attention
- · Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorders, Attention
- · Disorder, Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity
- · Disorders, Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity
- ADDH
- · Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorders
- · Attention Deficit Disorder
- Attention Deficit Disorders
- · Deficit Disorder, Attention
- · Deficit Disorders, Attention
- · Disorder, Attention Deficit
- · Disorders, Attention Deficit
- · Brain Dysfunction, Minimal
- · Dysfunction, Minimal Brain
- · Minimal Brain Dysfunction

Previous Indexing:

Brain Damage, Chronic (1966-1968)

All MeSH Categories

Psychiatry and Psychology Category

Mental Disorders

Neurodevelopmental Disorders

Attention Deficit and Disruptive Behavior Disorders

Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity

Child A person 6 to 12 years of age. An individual 2 to 5 years old is CHILD, PRESCHOOL. PubMed search builder options Restrict to MeSH Major Topic. Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy. Tree Number(s): M01.060.406 MeSH Unique ID: D002648 Entry Terms: Children See Also: · Only Child Minors All MeSH Categories Persons Category Persons Age Groups Child Child, Preschool

Obesity

A status with BODY WEIGHT that is grossly above the recommended standards, usually due to accumulation of excess FATS in the body. The standards may vary with age, sex, genetic or cultural background. In the BODY MASS INDEX, a BMI greater than 30.0 kg/m2 is considered obese, and a BMI greater than 40.0 kg/m2 is considered morbidly obese (MORBID OBESITY).

PubMed search builder options Subheadings: blood enzymology pathology cerebrospinal fluid epidemiology physiopathology chemically induced ethnology prevention and control classification etiology psychology ☐ radiotherapy complications genetics □ congenital ☐ history ☐ rehabilitation diagnosis □ surgery ☐ immunology diagnostic imaging ☐ therapy ☐ metabolism diet therapy ☐ microbiology urine ☐ drug therapy ☐ mortality veterinary economics nursing □ virology embryology parasitology Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

See Also:

- Appetite Depressants
- Body Weight
- · Diet, Reducing
- Skinfold Thickness
- Lipectomy
- Anti-Obesity Agents
- Bariatrics

All MeSH Categories

Diseases Category

Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases

Nutrition Disorders

Overnutrition

Overweight

Obesity

Obesity Hypoventilation Syndrome

Obesity, Abdominal
Obesity, Maternal

Obesity, Metabolically Benign

Obesity, Morbid
Pediatric Obesity
Prader-Willi Syndrome

All MeSH Categories

Diseases Category

Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms

Signs and Symptoms Body Weight

Overweight

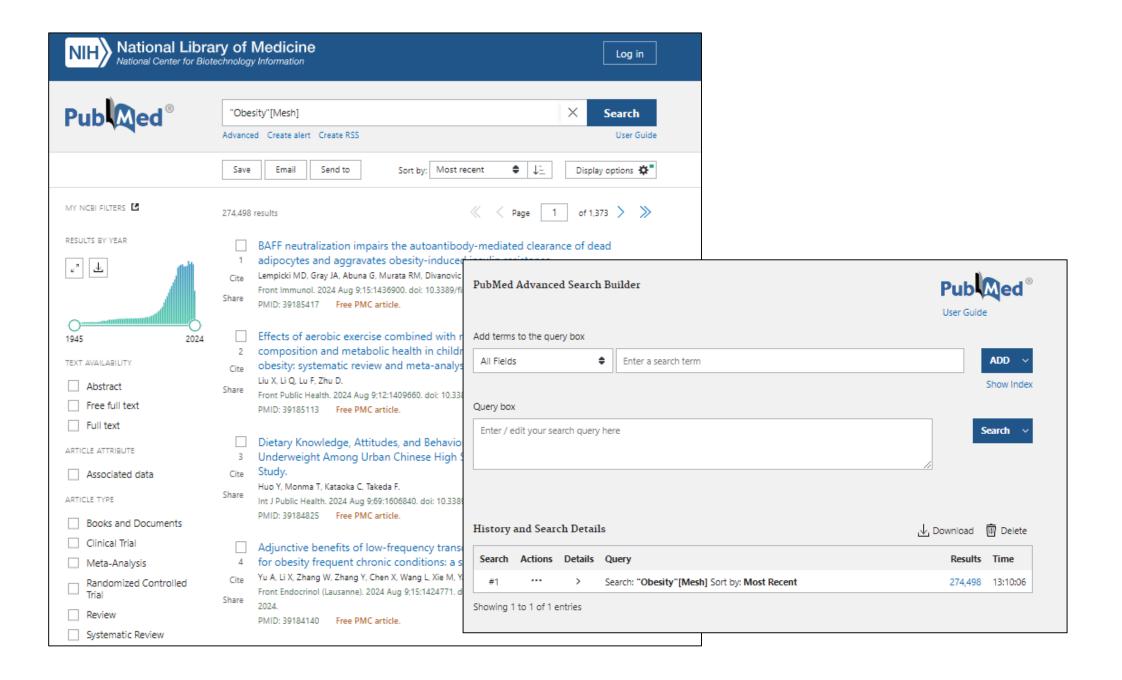
Obesity

Obesity, Abdominal Obesity, Maternal

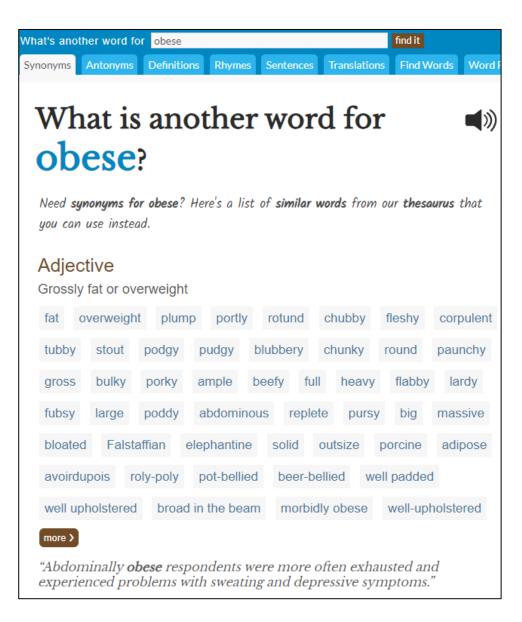
Obesity, Metabolically Benign

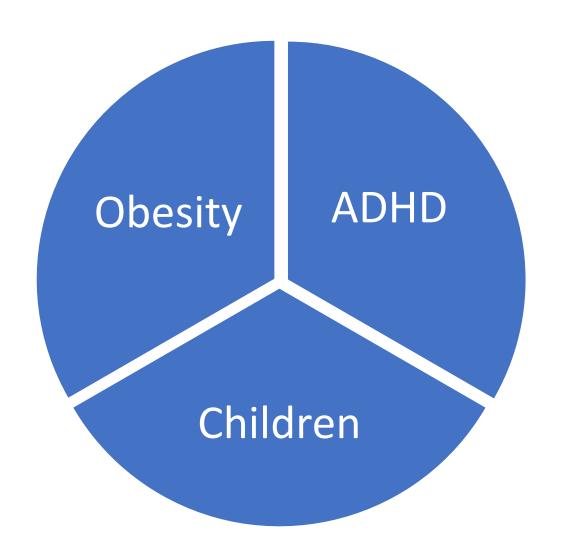
Obesity, Morbid
Pediatric Obesity

Full →		Send to: ▼		
			PubMed Search Builder	•
Obesity			"Obesity"[Mesh]	
	ultural background. In the BODY M/	Isually due to accumulation of excess FATS in the body. The ASS INDEX, a BMI greater than 30.0 kg/m2 is considered obese, ITY).		10
PubMed search builder options			Add to search builder ANI	D ~
Subheadings:			Search PubMed	_
blood	O			You Tube Tutorial
□ cerebrospinal fluid	☐ enzymology ☐ epidemiology	☐ pathology ☐ physiopathology		
chemically induced	ethnology	priysiopathology	Related information	•
classification	etiology	psychology	PubMed	
□ complications	genetics	☐ radiotherapy	PubMed - Major Topic	
□ congenital	history	rehabilitation	Clinical Queries	
diagnosis	immunology	☐ surgery	NLM MeSH Browser	
☐ diagnostic imaging	☐ metabolism	☐ therapy		
☐ diet therapy		□urine	dbGaP Links	
☐ drug therapy	☐ mortality	☐ veterinary	MedGen	
economics	nursing	□ virology		
embryology	 parasitology 			
✓ Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.			Recent Activity	•
□ Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.			Turn Off Clear	
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https://www.wordhippo.com/





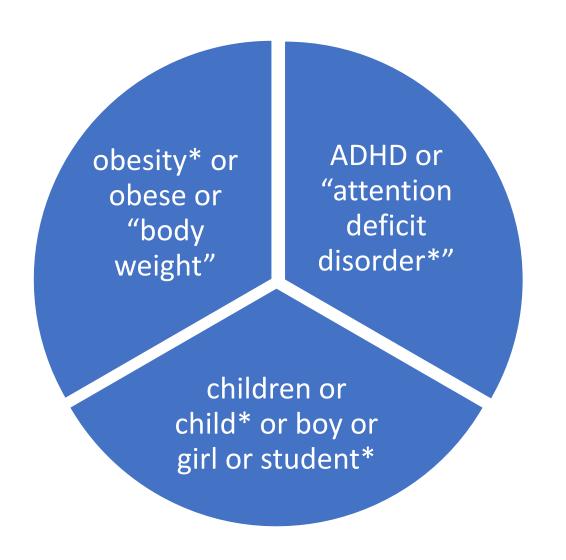
Databases

Currency of information

Language

Discipline

Format



Databases:

MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science Core, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Scopus...

Currency of information: 2000+

Language: English

Discipline: Health/Physiology Format: Scholarly articles

zoterobib

Zotero

obesity* or obese or "body weight" or overweight or...

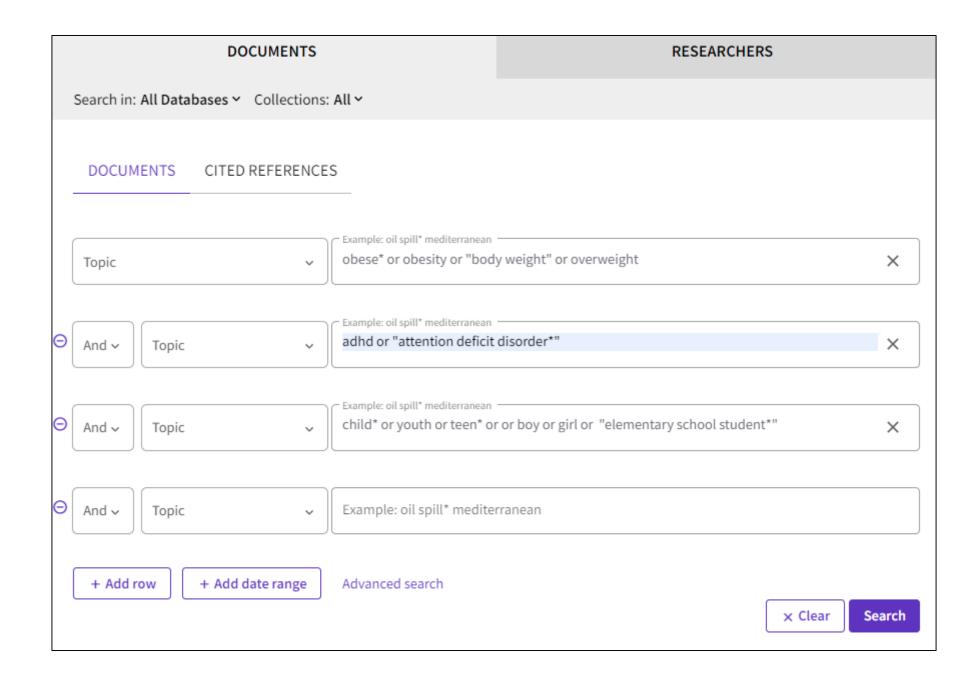
AND

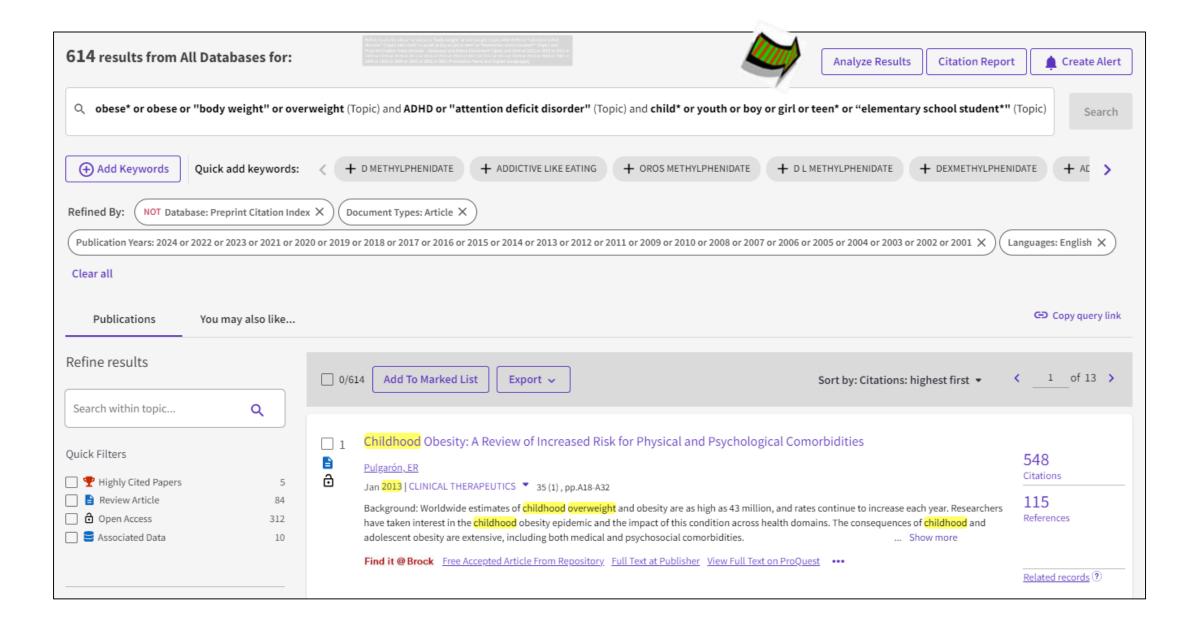
ADHD or "attention deficit disorder*" or...

AND

child* or youth or boy or girl or teen* or "elementary school student*"...

risk / associated / increased



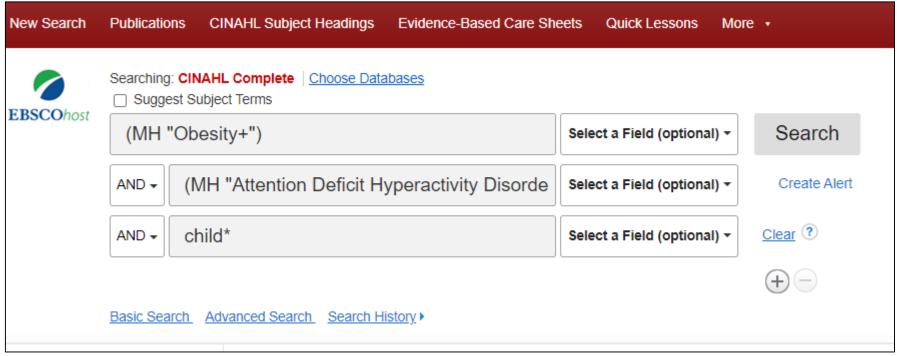


Embase via Ovid

# ▲ Searches				
1 *obesity/ or abdominal obesity/ or adolescent obesity/ or diabetic obesity/ or genetic obesity disorder/ or morbid obesity/ or normal we	eight obesity/			
2 (obese or obesity or overweight).ti,ab,kw.				
3 *attention deficit hyperactivity disorder/				
4 1 or 2	Results	Type	Actions	
5 3 and 4	255683	Advanced	Display Results	More ∨
6 limit 5 to (human and english language) 7 limit 6 to yr="2000 -Current"	605946	Advanced	Display Results	More 🗸
Save Remove Combine with: AND OR	4755	Advanced	Display Results	More ∨
Save All Edit Create RSS Create Auto-Alert View Saved		Advanced	Display Results	More ∨
	80	Advanced	Display Results	More ∨
Basic Search Find Citation Search Tools Search Fields Advanced Search Multi-Field Search	77	Advanced	Display Results	More ∨
1 resource selected Hide Change (i) Embase 1974 to 2023 October 11		Advanced	Display Results	More 🗸
• Keyword Author Title Journal				
Enter keyword or phrase (* or \$ for truncation)				

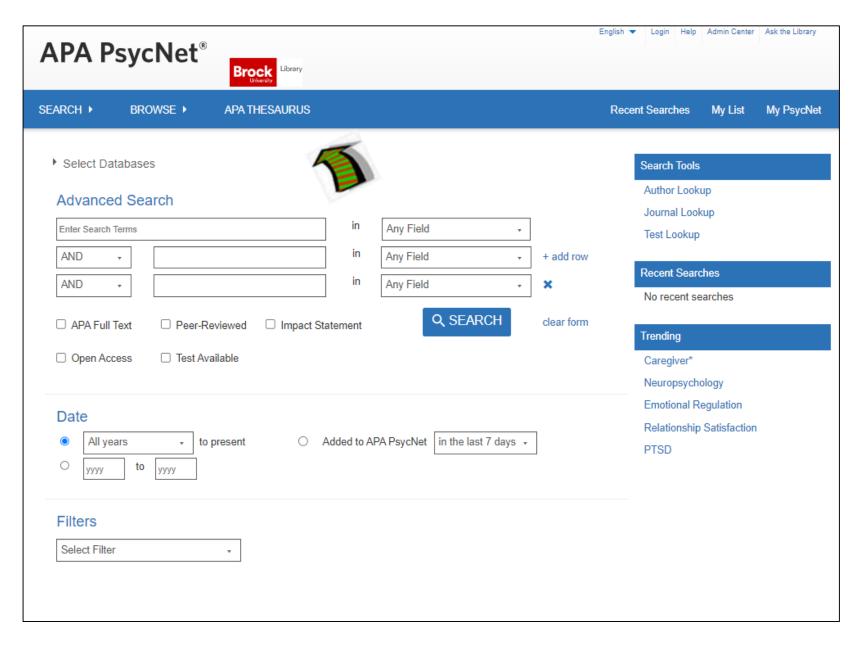
CINAHL Complete via EBSCOhost



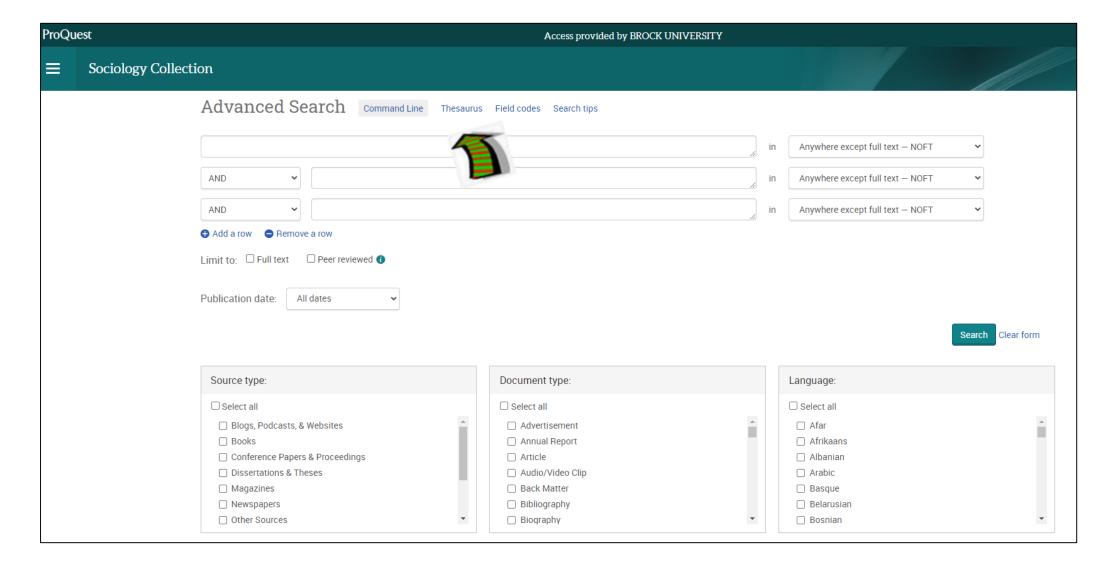


Limited by age, source type, language and date

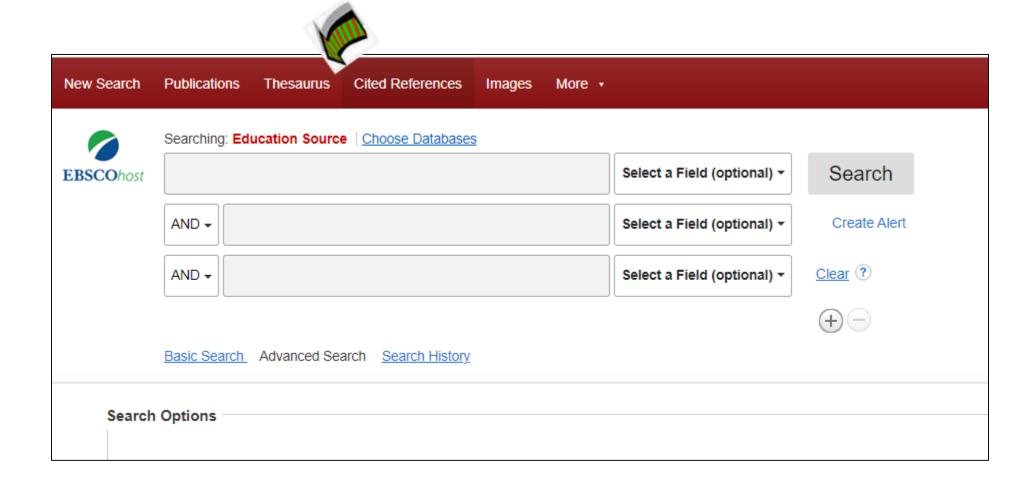
PsycINFO database

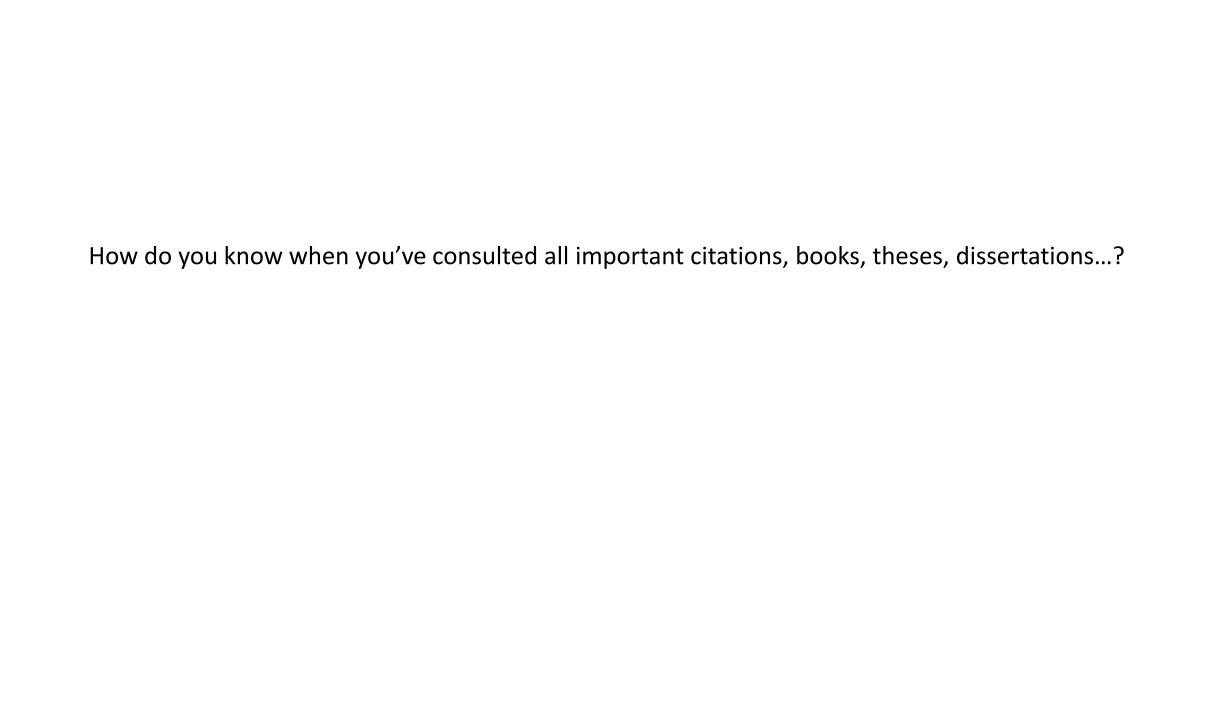


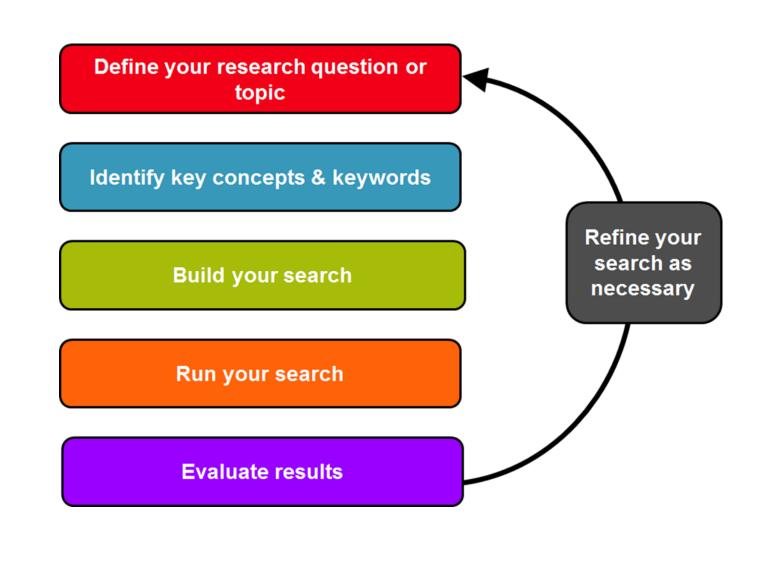
ProQuest Sociology database



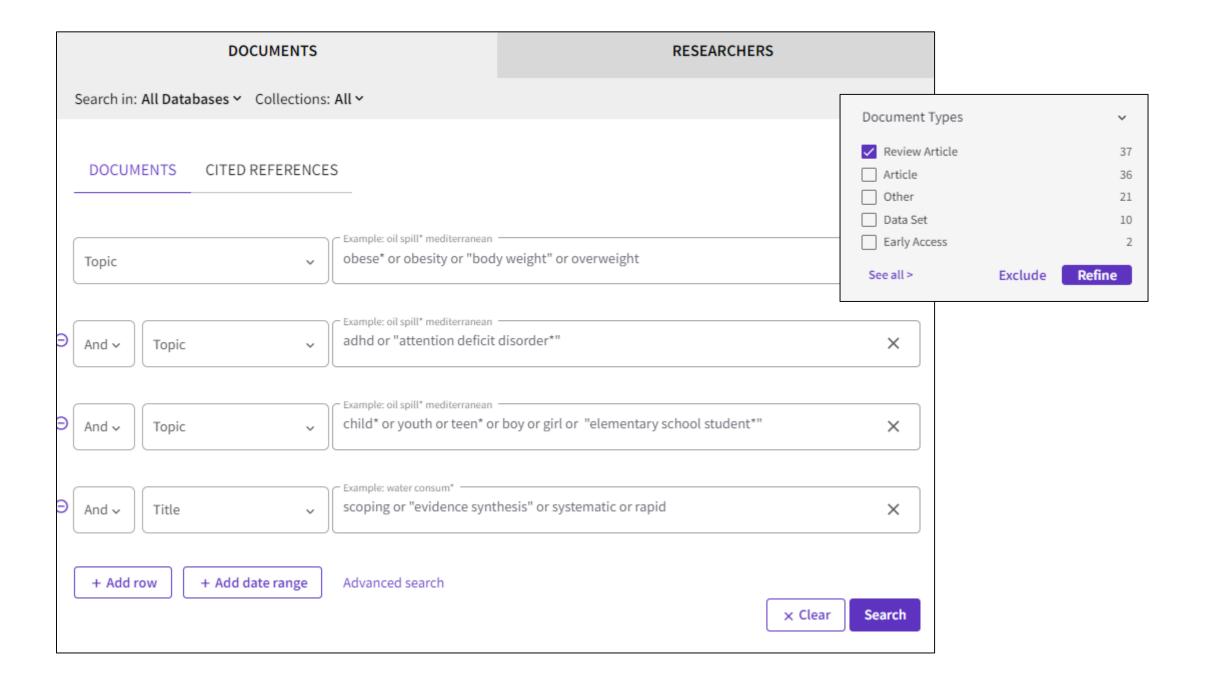
Education Source database

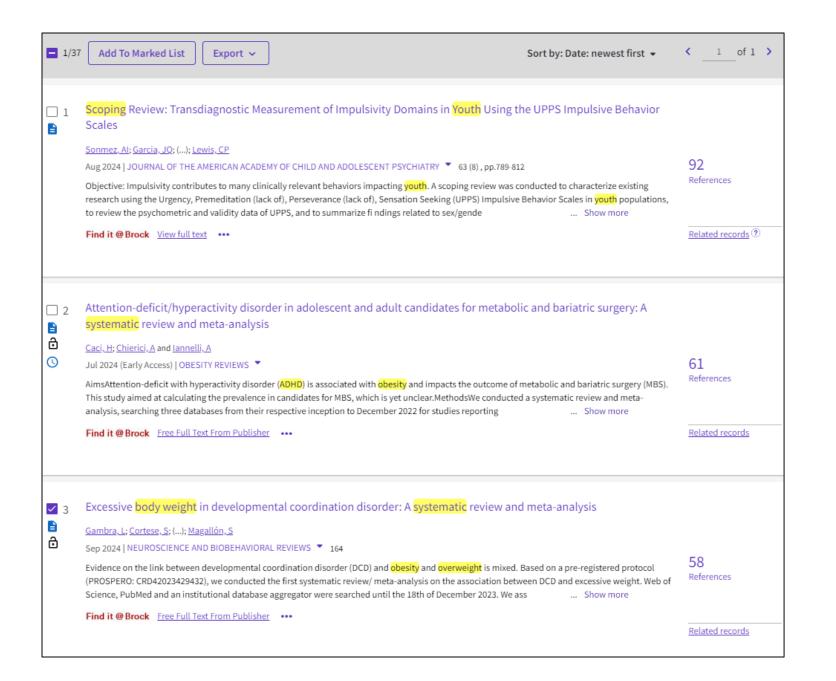






1. Look for an evidence synthesis resources on your research question or topic.





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- 2. Break down your research question into separate search concepts.

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Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Bone Loss in Rodent Models: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

By
Are you this author?

Bott, KN (Bott, Kirsten N.) [1], [2], [9]; Feldman, E (Feldman, Evelyn) [3]; de Souza, RJ (de Souza, Russell J.) [4], [5]; Comelli, EM

(Comelli, Elena M.) [1], [6], [7]; Klentrou, P (Klentrou, Panagiota) [1], [2]; Peters, SJ (Peters, Sandra J.) [1], [2]; Ward, WE (Ward, Value of the control of the control

Wendy E.) [1], [2], [6], [8]

Source

JOURNAL OF BONE AND MINERAL RESEARCH .

Volume: 38 Issue: 1 Page: 198-213

DOI: 10.1002/jbmr.4740

Keywords

Author Keywords: MICRO-COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY; DUAL-ENERGY X-RAY ABSORPTIOMETRY (DXA); BONE HISTOMORPHOMETRY;

BIOCHEMICAL MARKERS OF BONE TURNOVER; PRECLINICAL STUDIES

Keywords Plus: RANKL-INDUCED OSTEOCLASTOGENESIS; NF-KAPPA-B; ACTIVATED T-CELLS; INDUCED INFLAMMATORY

OSTEOCLASTOGENESIS; LIGAND-INDUCED OSTEOCLASTOGENESIS; INHIBITS RECEPTOR ACTIVATOR; COLONY-STIMULATING

FACTOR; IN-VITRO; NUCLEAR-FACTOR; SIGNALING PATHWAY

MeSH Terms From MEDLINE®

Chemical From MEDLINE®

Major Concepts From BIOSIS Citation Index

Concept Code From BIOSIS Citation Index

Taxonomic Data From BIOSIS Citation Index

Disease Data From BIOSIS Citation Index

Miscellaneous Descriptors From BIOSIS Citation Index

RESEARCH ARTICLE



Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Bone Loss in Rodent Models: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Kirsten N. Bott, ^{1,2} Develyn Feldman, ³ Russell J. de Souza, ^{4,5} Elena M. Comelli, ^{1,6,7} Panagiota Klentrou, ^{1,2} Sandra J. Peters, ^{1,2} and Wendy E. Ward ^{1,2,6,8}

¹Department of Kinesiology, Brock University, St. Catharines, ON, Canada

²Centre for Bone and Muscle Health, Brock University, St. Catharines, ON, Canada

³Lakehead University Library, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, ON, Canada

Department of Health Research Methods, Evidence, and Impact, Faculty of Health Sciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada

⁵Population Health Research Institute, Hamilton Health Sciences Corporation, Hamilton, ON, Canada

⁶Department of Nutritional Sciences, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Joannah and Brian Lawson Centre for Child Nutrition, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

⁸Department of Health Sciences, Brock University, St. Catharines, ON, Canada

ABSTRAC

Osteoporosis has traditionally been characterized by underlying endocrine mechanisms, though evidence indicates a role of inflammation in its pathophysiology. Lipopolysaccharide (LPS), a component of gram-negative bacteria that reside in the intestines, can be released into circulation and stimulate the immune system, upregulating bone resorption. Exogenous LPS is used in rodent models to study the effect of systemic inflammation on bone, and to date a variety of different doses, routes, and durations of LPS administration have been used. The study objective was to determine whether systemic administration of LPS induced inflammatory bone loss in rodent models. A systematic search of Medline and four other databases resulted in a total of 110 studies that met the inclusion criteria. Pooled standardized mean differences (SMDs) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CI) with a random-effects meta-analyses were used for bone volume fraction (BV/TV) and volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD). Heterogeneity was quantified using the I2 statistic. Shorter-term (<2 weeks) and longer-term (>2 weeks) LPS interventions were analyzed separately because of intractable study design differences. BV/TV was significantly reduced in both shorter-term (SMD = -3.79%, 95% CI [-4.20, -3.38], I² 62%; p < 0.01) and longer-term (SMD = −1.50%, 95% CI [-2.00, −1.00], f² 78%; p < 0.01) studies. vBMD was also reduced in both shorter-term (SMD = -3.11%, 95% CI [-3.78, -2.44]; f² 72%; p < 0.01) and longer-term (SMD = -3.49%, 95% CI [-4.94, -2.04], f² 82%; p < 0.01) studies. In both groups, regardless of duration, LPS negatively impacted trabecular bone structure but not cortical bone structure, and an upregulation in bone resorption demonstrated by bone cell staining and serum biomarkers was reported. This suggests systemically delivered exogenous LPS in rodents is a viable model for studying inflammatory bone loss, particularly in trabecular bone. © 2022 The Authors. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research published by Wiley Periodicals LLC on behalf of American Society for Bone and Mineral Research (ASBMR).

KEY WORDS: MICRO-COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY; DUAL-ENERGY X-RAY ABSORPTIOMETRY (DXA); BONE HISTOMORPHOMETRY; BIOCHEMICAL MARKERS OF BONE TURNOVER; PRECLINICAL STUDIES

Introduction

O steoporosis is a disease characterized by low bone mineral density (BMD) and weakened bone structure and is estimated to affect more than 500 million people worldwide.⁽¹⁾ Approximately one in three women and one in five men will suffer an osteoporotic fracture in their lifetime. Fragility fractions

resulting from low trauma (e.g., a fall from standing height or less), can result in decreased quality of life, increased risk of future fractures, morbidly, mortality and impose a significant financial burden on the healthcare system; ^(1,4) An estimated 158 million individuals worldwide were at a high risk of a fragility fracture in 2010 and this is expected to double by 2040⁽⁶⁾; therefore, research investigating intervention strategies can have a major public health impact.

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Address correspondence to: Kirsten N. Bott, PhD, Department of Kinesiology, Brock University, St. Catharines, ON, L25 3A1, Canada. E-mail: kirsten

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article.

Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, Vol. 38, No. 1, January 2023, pp 198–213.

DOI: 10.1002/jbmr.4740

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Journal of Bone and Mineral Research

Bott, K. N., Feldman, E., De Souza, R. J., Comelli, E. M., Klentrou, P., Peters, S. J., & Ward, W. E. (2020). Lipopolysaccharide-induced bone loss in rodent models: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*, *38*(1), 198–213. https://doi.org/10.1002/jbmr.4740

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- 4. Document the database you searched, search logic, date, capture citations....

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Ask for assistance!

Articles - MEDLINE

MEDLINE – bookmark MeSH headings, try alternate MEDLINE database search engines at Brock Library. Be PubMed sufficient!

MeSH Headings (NIH)

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh

MEDLINE via Web of Science Complete

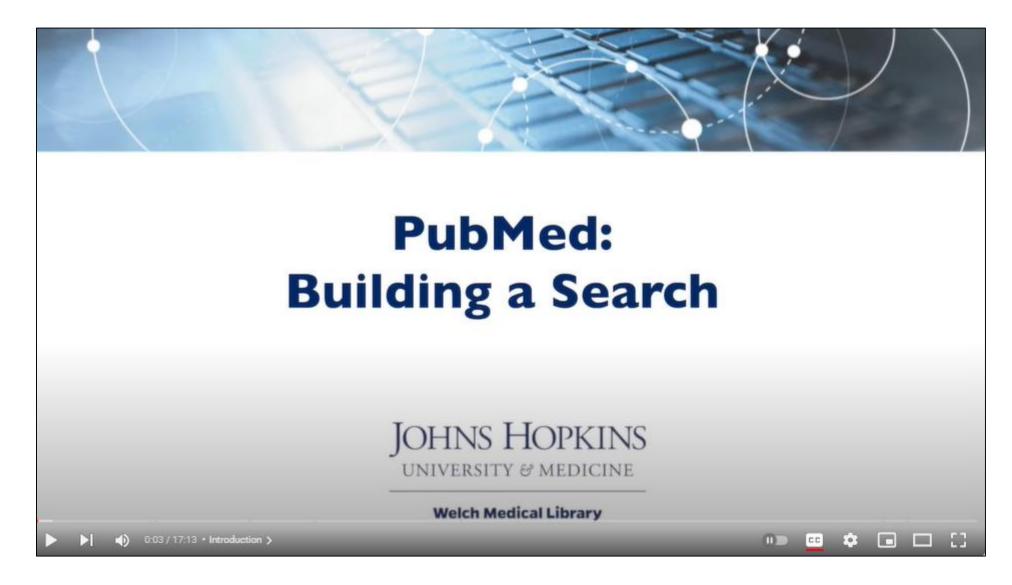
https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/database-medline-via-web-of-knowledge

MEDLINE via PubMed (NIH)

https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/database-medline-via-pubmed

MEDLINE via OVID

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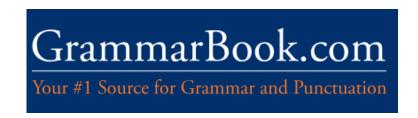
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- Where, how and when to get help!
- Questions?



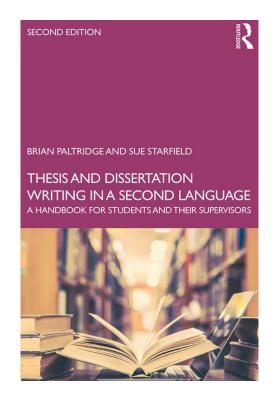


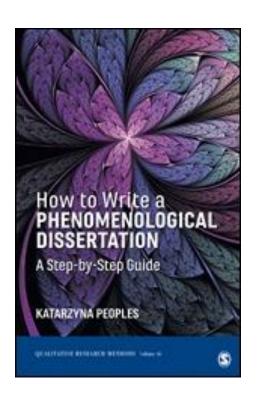
Academic Phrasebank

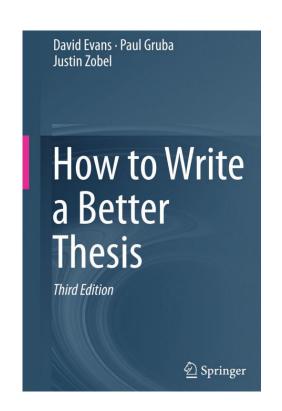


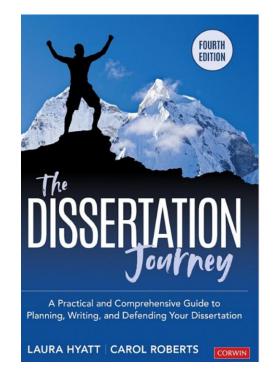


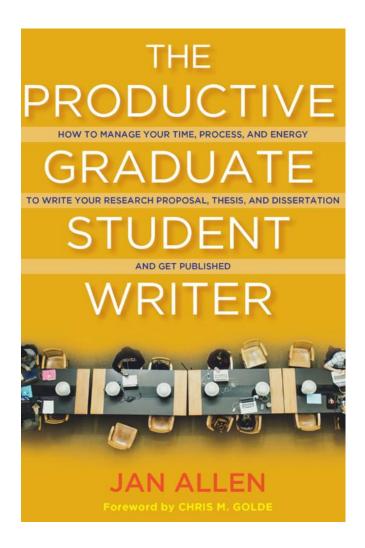












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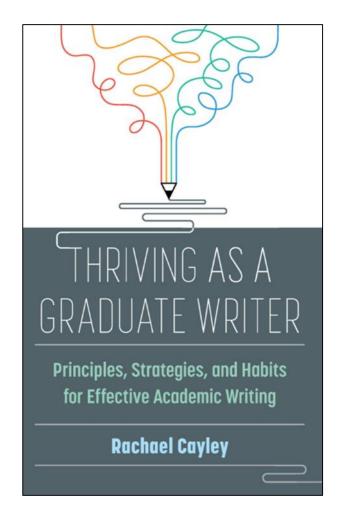
Writing a Thesis

You must write a thesis that you are able to write. This rule may seem trivial, but it is true, and many a thesis has been dramatically aborted because this rule was broken.

--- Umberto Eco

raduate students pursue a master's research degree, usually a master of science or master of art, because they want a career doing research or want to pursue a doctoral degree, which is also a research degree. Other, nonresearch master's degrees are referred to as a professional master's degree or terminal master's degree. They are designed to prepare graduate students for careers other than research, and although they may include a capstone experience such as an internship or a project with a final paper, the degree requirements don't include a thesis. Most research master's degrees require two years, occasionally more, of course work and research, and they culminate with the presentation and defense (an oral exam) of the research project.

Your thesis research may be historical, theoretical, or experimental. Or you may be doing an evaluation study of some clinical practice or educational application. The following description of thesis research is not meant to



Writing in Graduate School: Why It Feels So Hard

"I feel like I should already know how to write."

"I feel like my writing difficulties mean I don't belong here."

"I feel like I'm alone in my writing struggles."

"I feel like academic writing can't be done well."



36. Authorship: when to use a personal pronoun, 'I/we'

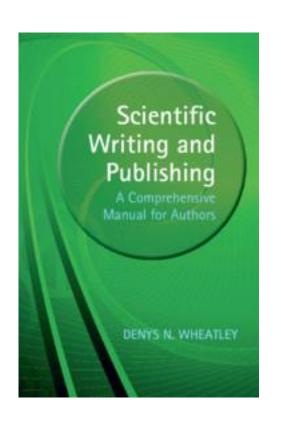
Writing is, at its very core, a form of self-expression,¹¹ an expression of your thinking. Yet teachers of composition often recommend that if you use a first-person pronoun in your writing, you do so sparingly. This is partly because a key part of understanding writer identity is knowing how explicit to be about inputting aspects of yourself into your writing. When you write 'Starks and Macdonald (2022) provide a *clear* definition of a *key* concept', the words 'clear' and 'key' present the authors' interpretation that the description is 'clear' and that the concept is, in fact, 'key'. To add expressions such as 'I think' or 'we think'¹² when elaborating on the above text would be redundant.

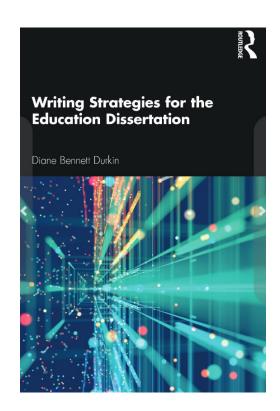
In some cases, whether you use 'I' (or 'we' if writing a thesis by/with one or more co-authored publications) depends on the surrounding text. Expressions such as 'I disagree' can be redundant, but it might not always be. If you want to truly dispute a fact, 'I disagree' might come in handy as it has the potential to yell out to your audience that this is your thinking and in what follows, you will write an argument on a particular topic that you have strong opinions about. The use of 'I' with a strong opinion verb conveys information on how you wish the text to be read.

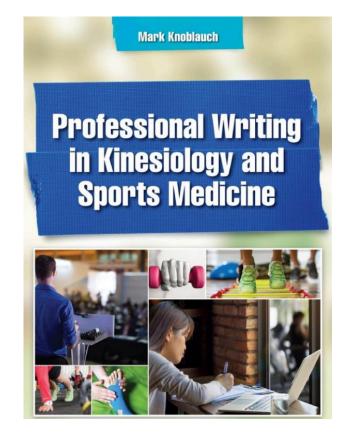
In other instances, a first-person pronoun can be used to give you control over your argument. Think about differences between 'The three issues are' and 'My three issues are...'. The use of the personal pronoun 'my' shows the reader that you are making selective choices. In other words, it's not every issue under consideration here; it's three points of my choosing. It's important to remember, however, that if you use 'my' (or 'our') to restrict your data in this way, you need to state why you are doing so, perhaps in a footnote. See Pointer 29 on the use of footnotes.

The examples discussed thus far are cases where you use one instance of the personal pronoun to make a point. In other circumstances in your thesis, you may use the personal pronoun 'I' throughout the text to achieve an entirely different range of outcomes. The personal pronoun 'I' scattered throughout a section of text can have the effect of making your text more

Stephen Luby Dorothy L. Southern The Pathway to Publishing: A Guide to Quantitative Writing in the Health Sciences OPEN ACCESS 2 Springer







Innovation and Change in Professional Education 19

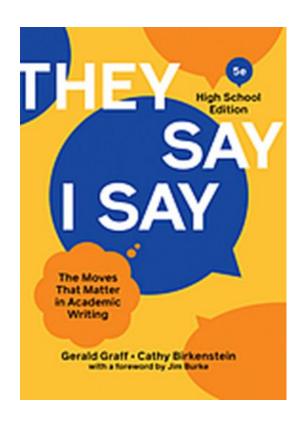
Lorelei Lingard Christopher Watling

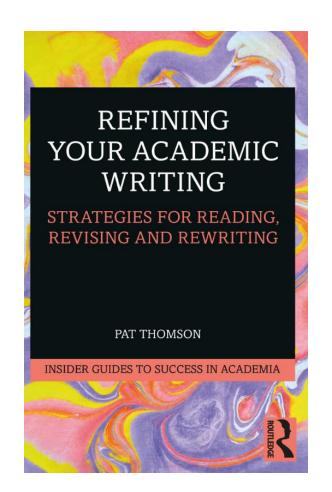
Story, Not Study: 30 Brief Lessons to Inspire Health Researchers as Writers



See One, Do One, Teach One

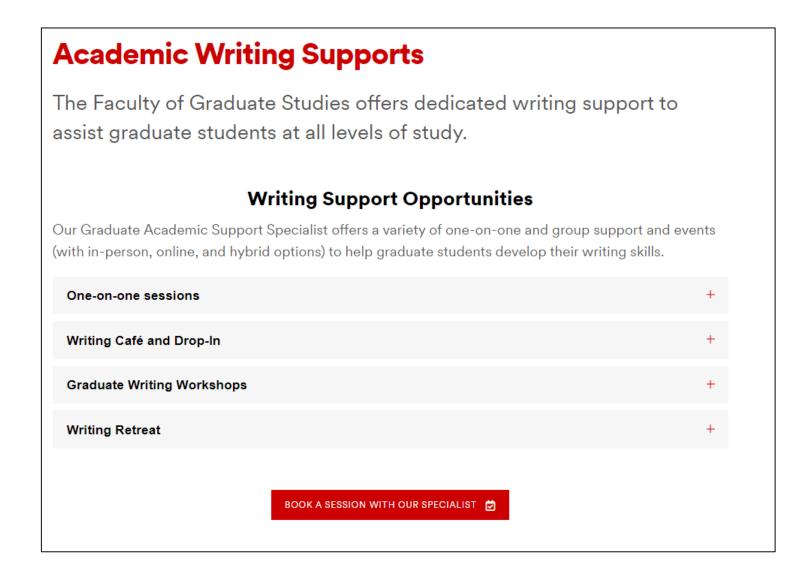
- If your literature review feels without stance, ask someone else to read it and flag when they see you using one of the three primary stances in Fig. 4.1.
- Circle all the reporting verbs in your literature. What are your default verbs?
 Using Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 as a resource, revise your verbs to express your own position on the knowledge and to represent relations among scholars in the field.
- Identify a key source you plan to cite in your literature review, and practice taking a stance. Experiment with expressing agreement and affiliation or disagreement and distance. Notice how stance shifts as you modify your verb choices.







https://brocku.ca/graduate-studies/academic-writing-supports-for-graduate-students/



Library Resource Session #2 Agenda

- Strategies to remain current
- How to be a better researcher
- How to be a better writer
- Brock Library key contacts
- Where, how and when to get help!
- Questions?

Key Library Contacts:

Evidence Syntheses research

https://brocku.ca/library/systematic-reviews/

Map, Data & GIS support
Research Data Management, Nicole
https://brocku.ca/library/mdgl/ email nstradiotto@brocku.ca

Getting stuff! libhelp@brocku.ca

Data visualization, Daniel Brett, Digital Scholarship Lab https://brocku.ca/library/dsl/ email dsl@brocku.ca

Research Lifecyle, Denise Smith https://brocku.ca/library/publishing-support/ email dsmith@brocku.ca

Library Resource Session #2 Agenda

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Where can I get help?

Brock Library Help

https://brocku.ca/library/research-support/

Brock Library Research Guides

https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/

Email the Library

libhelp@brocku.ca

Ask Us Chat service

https://brocku.ca/library/chat/

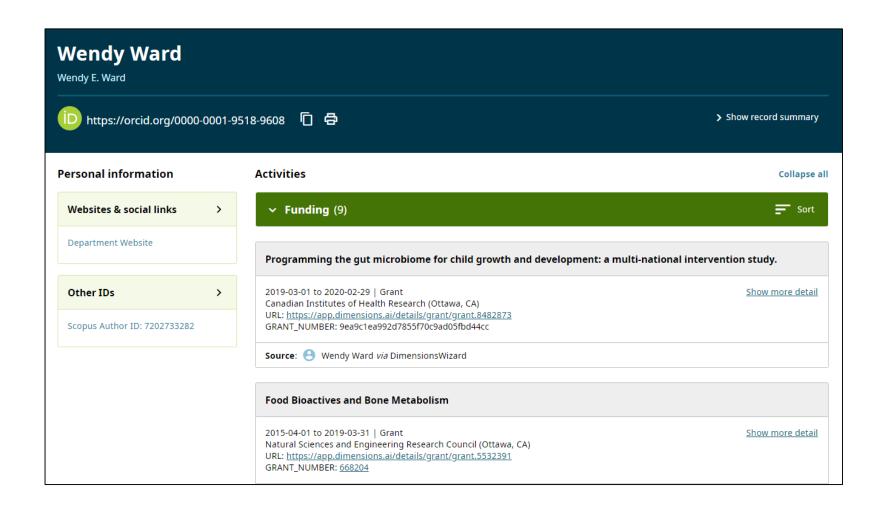




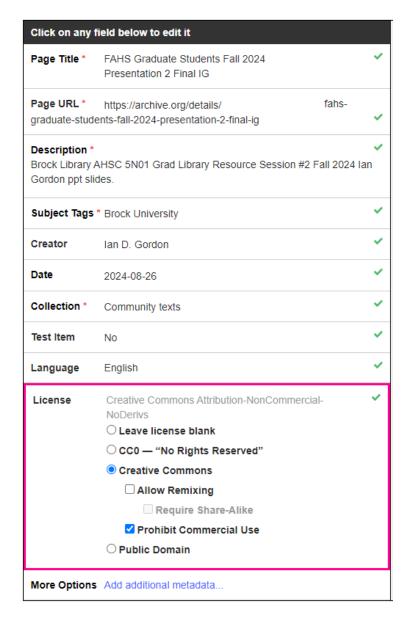
Book a Consultation

https://calendar.library.brocku.ca/appointments/researchconsultation

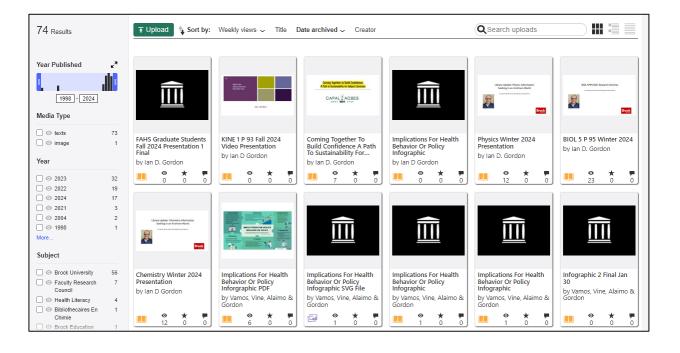




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Man sitting near table with laptop photo by <u>Joseph Frank</u> on <u>Unsplash</u>

